

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Please cancel Claims 30-35, 41-45, 54 and 58 without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter recited therein.

Please amend Claims 27, 36-39, and 46 to read as follows.

1-26. (Cancelled)

27. (Currently Amended) A method of manufacturing a recorded matter having an ink-receiving layer of a porous structure, the ink-receiving layer having an image region where an image is formed with a coloring material, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) applying an ink to the ink-receiving layer to obtain an image region where an image is formed with a coloring material contained in the ink;

(ii) applying a liquid comprising a non-volatile liquid not dissolving the coloring material to the ink-receiving layer; and

(iii) forming a portion in which all or substantially all of the coloring material distributed in a thickness direction of the ink-receiving layer is embedded in the non-volatile liquid by rubbing the non-volatile liquid after it is applied, ~~applied~~

wherein the non-volatile liquid contains an ester of a saturated fatty acid and an alcohol.

28. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein the porous structure of the ink-receiving layer is formed with fine particles and the coloring material is adsorbed onto the surfaces of the fine particles.

29. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein the step (iii) comprises a step of filling with the non-volatile liquid all pores or substantially all pores which are present in the thickness direction of the ink-receiving layer in the image region.

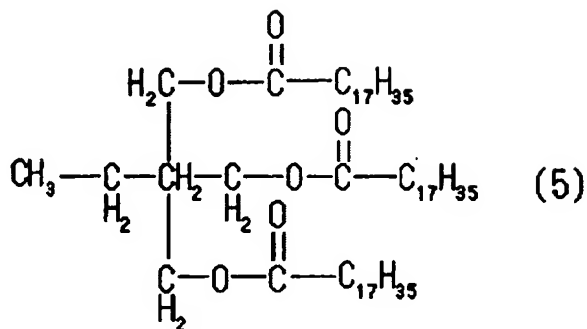
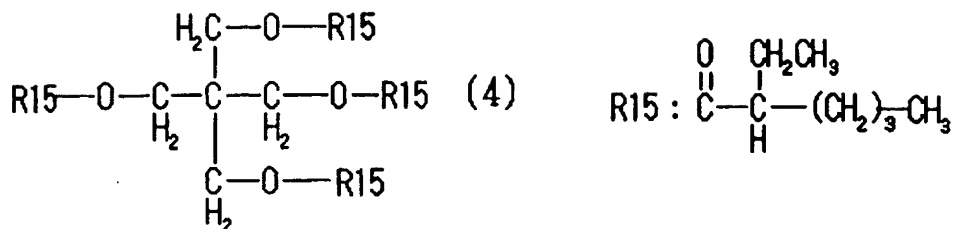
30-35. (Cancelled)

36. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim ~~[[35]]~~ 27, wherein the saturated fatty acid is a polyvalent saturated fatty acid.

37. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim ~~[[35]]~~ 27, wherein the alcohol is a polyhydric alcohol.

38. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim ~~[[35]]~~ 27, wherein the saturated fatty acid is a saturated fatty acid having 5 to 18 carbon atoms and the alcohol is an alcohol having 2 to 30 carbon atoms.

39. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim ~~[[35]]~~ 27, wherein the ester is selected from the group consisting of hindered esters represented by the following structural formulas (4) and (5):

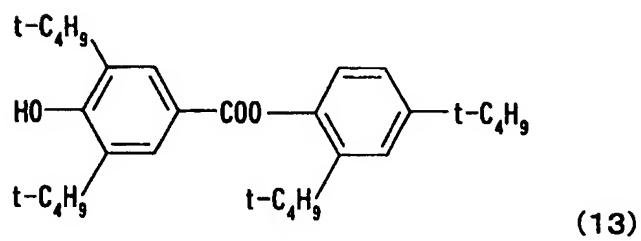
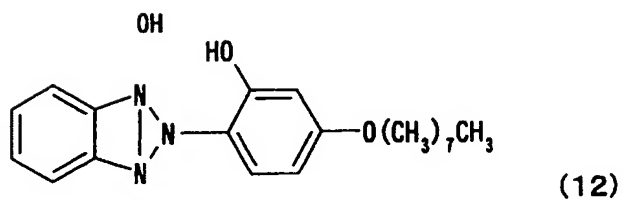
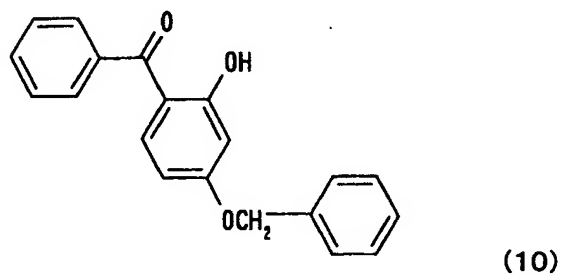
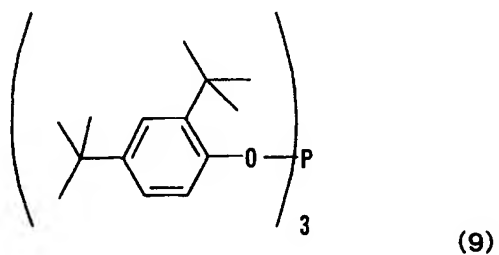


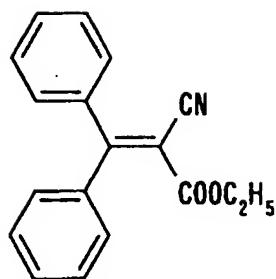
40. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 39, wherein the non-volatile liquid contains hindered esters represented by the structural formulas (4) and (5); and a content of the hindered ester represented by the chemical formula (4) is 50% or more of a total weight of the liquid.

41-45. (Cancelled)

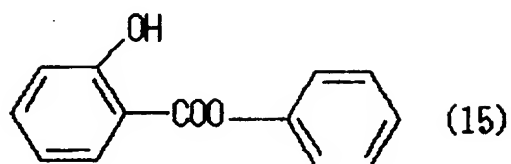
46. (Currently Amended) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to ~~any one of claims 30, 35 and 41~~ claim 27, wherein the non-volatile liquid further contains a substance capable of being dissolved or uniformly dispersed in the non-volatile liquid.

47. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 46, wherein the substance capable of being dissolved or uniformly dispersed in the non-volatile liquid is at least one of the compounds represented by the following formulas (9) to (16):

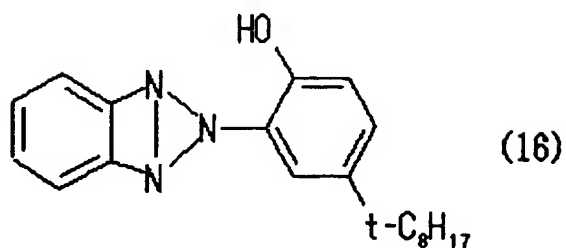




(14)



(15)



(16)

wherein $t\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$ is a tert-butyl group and $t\text{-C}_8\text{H}_{17}$ is a tert-octyl group.

48. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 46, wherein the substance capable of being dissolved or uniformly dispersed in the non-volatile liquid is a thickening agent.

49. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein the ink-receiving layer is provided on a substrate for supporting the ink-receiving layer, and a porous layer is provided between the ink-receiving layer and the substrate.

50. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 49, wherein the porous layer contains barium sulfate.

51. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 28, wherein the fine particles are made of alumina.

52. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 28, wherein the fine particles are made of silicon oxide.

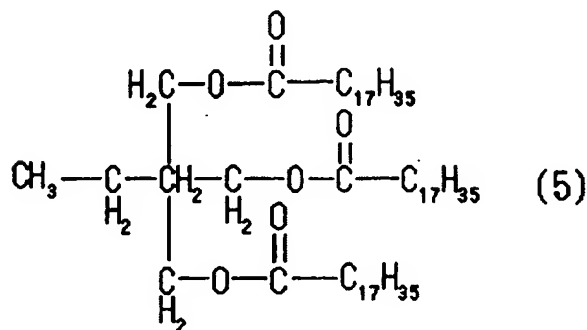
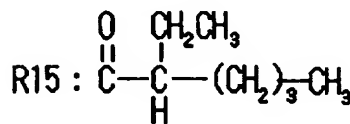
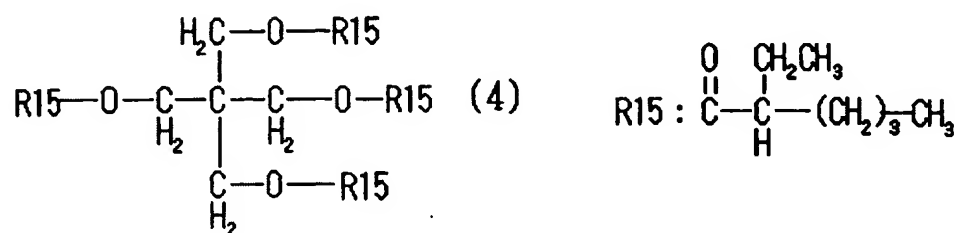
53. (Original) The method of manufacturing a recorded matter according to claim 27, wherein a dynamic viscosity of the liquid when the liquid is applied to the ink-receiving layer is 50-600 centistokes.

54. (Cancelled)

55. (Previously Presented) A method of improving image fastness of a recorded matter having an ink-receiving layer of a porous structure, the ink-receiving layer having an image region where an image is formed with a coloring material, the method comprising the step of forming in the image region a portion in which all or substantially all of

the coloring material distributed in a thickness direction of the ink-receiving layer is embedded in a non-volatile liquid not dissolving the coloring material by rubbing the non-volatile liquid after it is applied, wherein the liquid contains at least one of a silicone oil and a hindered ester.

56. (Previously Presented) The method of improving image fastness according to claim 55, wherein the hindered ester is selected from the group consisting of esters represented by the following structural formulas (4) and (5):



57. (Original) The method of improving image fastness according to claim 56, wherein the non-volatile liquid contains hindered esters represented by the structural formulas (4) and (5); and a content of the hindered ester represented by the chemical formula (4) is 50% or more of a total weight of the liquid.

58-94. (Cancelled)